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## Basic U.S. Payments Up Wider

Ever, Second Ex Posts Gain

Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Important measures of the balance of international payments moved in opposite directions in the third quarter, Commerce Department records today.

"Basic" balance, known as the balance on current accounts and long-term investments, showed a deficit of \$2.22 billion in the third quarter, \$350 million larger than in the second quarter.

In contrast, the balance on account improved, with a surplus of \$1.79 billion, about 110 million less than in the quarter.

Difference was accounted for by volatile and unstable quarterly movements in term capital, including corporate investment by companies abroad and by companies in the United States.

In the 3d Quarter, current account, which is influenced by the balance of trade, had steadied all through 1971 and reached a peak deficit of \$2.52 billion in the second quarter of this year.

Improvement in the quarter thus marked a reversal of a trend, at the time being, in the "basic" balance, on the other hand, which had moved erratically on a quarterly basis in 1971 and has shown no clear trend since then.

In the third quarter, the balance on account improved, with a surplus of \$1.79 billion, about 110 million less than in the quarter, today's report said from a surplus in the second quarter.

## Pompidou Reported Set

Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Georges Pompidou will visit to China in January, sources said today. The date for the French president has not yet been set, but he is expected to go to the Far East in 1974, the sources said.



**FENDER FIX**—Astronauts Harrison Schmitt (left) holding the makeshift fender for the lunar rover while Eugene Cernan tapes it in place. At right, a technician at the Houston Space Center shows how the replacement part was made of maps, clamps and tape. The fender was needed to keep dust from covering the astronauts and the lunar rover.

Associated Press and United Press International



## May Be Proof of Volcanic Past

# Astronauts Find Orange Moon Soil

By Stuart Auerbach

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The Apollo 17 astronauts last night found a circle of orange dirt in the lunar soil, which the team's geologist, Harrison H. (Jack) Schmitt, called the first concrete evidence that the moon has a volcanic history.

"I think you might have to consider that this is a volcanic vent," Mr. Schmitt said, after he and Capt. Eugene A. Cernan had found the yard-wide circle of orange soil on the rim of Shorty Crater.

"If there was ever anything that looked like a fumarole (a volcanic vent), this is it," he said. Today, awakened by the arrival of the two astronauts, they were in good shape and began their third excursion on the moon's Taurus-Littrow Valley.

Their final lunar outing will take them to the Wrinkled Hills, at the base of the North Massif mountain.

Although most scientists now agree that the moon had a violent volcanic past, none of the five previous American lunar landings has returned with any clear-cut evidence.

This landing site, however, was picked because Apollo 15 astronaut Al Worden said he spotted volcanic crater cones while circling 70 miles above the moon.

Parouk el-Baz, a NASA lunar geologist, said: "It appears that Shorty Crater is a cinder cone." Mr. Schmitt appeared to agree. "If I ever saw a classic alteration halo around a volcanic crater, this is it," he said from the rim of Shorty.

He and Capt. Cernan discovered the orange soil as they were digging a trench for a soil sample. "Crazy," said Mr. Schmitt. "It's orange; there's orange soil on the moon. It's really orange. It's been oxidized. It looks like an oxidized desert soil."

Robin Brett, a geologist at the Manned Spacecraft Center, explained that rust-oxidation is one way to get an orange soil. And one way to get rust, he continued, is through volcanic activity—"the last gaseous gasps of volcanism."

Mr. El-Baz went even further than Mr. Brett. He suggested that the rust could have been formed perhaps a billion years ago by the escape of water vapor—steam—from inside the moon.

"This is the first time," said Mr. El-Baz, "that we have seen hydrous matter in any great quantity on the moon."

Small quantities of rust have been found in lunar soil returned from earlier missions, but none has been as large a sample as this.

Mr. Schmitt and Capt. Cernan may have found another rust patch while taking a core tube sample at Shorty Crater.

"Even the core tube is red," said Mr. Schmitt. "The bottom is black and the top is red."

The crater was picked as a sample stop on the off-chance that it might be a cinder cone. But even Mr. El-Baz, who fought to have this site for man's last moon landing in the decade because of the possibility of finding evidence of volcanism, didn't think that Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt would be able to sample an actual volcanic vent.

"We have witnessed one of the most dramatic events of the lunar mission," he said.

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# Kissinger-Tho Session Ends, Teams Will Continue to Meet

## U.S. Aide Leaves to Brief Nixon

By Jonathan C. Randall

PARIS, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Henry A. Kissinger flew back to Washington tonight without announcing a definitive cease-fire agreement at what once was billed as the "final" round of secret negotiations with North Vietnam.

Seven weeks after proclaiming that "peace is at hand," Mr. Kissinger issued an ambiguous departure statement which confirmed the end of the current top-level secret talks and set no date for their resumption.

Mr. Kissinger, in an apparently optimistic mood, told newsmen at the airport that he and his Hanoi counterpart, Le Duc Tho, "will remain in contact through messages and we will then decide whether another meeting is necessary and when."

But a North Vietnamese newsmen at the airport said: "Things do not look too good."

In the absence of immediate official North Vietnamese reaction here, this laconic remark was yet another indication that today's six-and-one-quarter-hour session between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho had failed to remove still important substantive obstacles.

**Other Pessimism**  
Lending credence to this pessimistic interpretation—and punctuating the growing euphoria in the past week—were accounts by a very well informed European diplomatic source and the Communists, who have been warning increasingly against excessive optimism.

If only to maintain a thread of contact, William J. Porter, ambassador to the formal peace talks, and his North Vietnamese counterpart, will continue to hold periodic "technical" meetings to work out details of a revised cease-fire agreement, the White House and Mr. Kissinger announced.

Helping Mr. Porter will be William H. Sullivan, assistant secretary of state for Southeast Asian affairs, and John Negroponte and other members of Mr. Kissinger's National Security Council staff.

American sources suggested that they would not confer until after tomorrow's weekly session of the formal talks. That meeting may provide clues about the "final" secret negotiations, which—except for a nine-day break—have taken place almost daily since Nov. 20 in an effort to revise the original draft cease-fire accord worked out in October.

Complicating analysis of the ambiguous American statements today was the fact that American sources here have been suggesting for days that even if the current round of secret talks were successful, nothing would be announced immediately.

**Then Meeting Possible**  
The sources had reasoned that before any triumphant trumpeting took place, Mr. Kissinger would have to brief the President and the original draft cease-fire accord worked out in October.

Thus the beauty of statements made by Mr. Kissinger and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Henry Kissinger saying farewell to Le Duc Tho after their meeting yesterday.

# Nixon Trip to Europe Planned, Contingent on Peace Accord

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Another trip to Europe by President Nixon is in the planning stage at the White House but is dependent on a Vietnam settlement.

The President's intentions, it was learned, are to consult with European leaders after a Vietnam settlement and before the visit here of the Soviet Communist party chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev.

It has been no secret for several months that the President would like to make a trip early in his second term similar to the one he undertook as the first

major foreign policy exercise of his first term.

Just a month and three days after assuming office in 1969, Mr. Nixon went to Europe to meet with leaders in Belgium, West Germany, France, Italy and Britain. The stop in Belgium was for conferences not only with Belgian leaders but also with other European leaders at the NATO headquarters in Brussels.

There have been reports from London that British Prime Minister Edward Heath will confer with Mr. Nixon, probably in the United States, at an early date to discuss problems arising from Britain's forthcoming entry into the Common Market.

The Heath meeting could be before the inauguration Jan. 20, according to some sources. But an exact date has not been announced.

The President and Mr. Heath last conferred in Bermuda a year ago this month. That meeting was one of a series Mr. Nixon held with allied leaders to discuss plans for his visits to Peking and Moscow.

Similarly, the meetings this year would be to confer with allied leaders on America's intentions in further conversations with Soviet leaders.

But considerable emphasis also would be placed on the President's views for the world after Vietnam and on his ideas regarding trade and monetary reforms.

There continues to be a firm conviction at the White House that a Vietnam settlement will be reached soon that will permit the President to turn his attention, as he has promised, to strengthening ties with Europe.

**Chou Says Saigon, U.S. Delay Peace**

PEKING, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai tonight accused the United States and South Vietnam governments of trying to delay peace in Vietnam and said China will continue to aid the Vietnamese people if the United States continues the war.

Speaking at a banquet given by Louis Lamsana Beavogui, premier of Guinea, who is on a visit here, Mr. Chou said the whole world is greatly concerned about a solution to the Vietnam problem, and voiced hope for an early agreement ending the war.

Observers noted that the premier's criticisms of the United States were couched in relatively mild terms. This seemed to indicate China's continuing strong concern for a peaceful settlement in Vietnam and an unwillingness to upset the delicate atmosphere of the Paris negotiations with provocative statements.

**Makes Plea for Women's Rights**

BONN, Dec. 13 (NYT).—West Germany's Bundestag elected Annemarie Renger-Lonschreck as its president today, making her the first woman speaker of parliament in the nation's history.

She had been chosen by her Social Democratic faction, which emerged from the Nov. 18 federal elections as the strongest in the lower house with 230 of the 496 regular deputies.

However, the Bundestag's 23 Berlin deputies are also eligible to vote for the president. Thus, she got 438 of 516 votes. There were 45 noes, three abstentions and three invalid votes.

Eleven women deputies rushed up to congratulate her as soon as former Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, the eldest deputy, announced the result. Chancellor Willy Brandt was the first man to give her a warm handshake. Her husband, Alexander Lonschreck, looked on proudly from the visitors' gallery.

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# Atlantic Fares Up to Airlines In February

By Victor Lusinski

GENEVA, Dec. 13 (NYT).—North Atlantic air fares will be decided by the individual airlines and their governments beginning Feb. 1 because of the failure of the carriers to agree on a common set of prices, the International Air Transport Association announced tonight.

The association, which groups most of the world's airlines, said that the "open rate" situation resulted when the carriers flying the North Atlantic abandoned this evening their six-month-long effort to work out a package of fares acceptable to all.

This will result in "considerable confusion" over the cost of air travel, a spokesman for the association said, but the "net result will be cheaper fares."

Forty airlines made a last effort over the last 10 days here to agree on new fares that were to be effective from April 1 to Oct. 31, 1973.

Under the association's rules, the failure of this effort resulted in an "open rate" situation beginning Feb. 1 in which each airline is free to submit to its government's regulatory agency whatever fares it wishes to introduce.

But the absence of an accord between the airlines is "not expected to result in open warfare" between them, the IATA spokesman said. "They all have too much economic sense for that," he commented.

The spokesman blamed the failure of the scheduled airlines to work out an agreed fares package on the "continuing incursion of governments on both sides of the Atlantic" over the rules to be applied to charter flight operators.

The absence of common regulations on the low-fare charter operations makes it impossible for the airlines to know where they stand, it was claimed.

Ernst Hammarhjeld, IATA director-general, called on governments to "discharge their full responsibility" by setting minimum charter prices at levels that would enable the regular airlines to operate with a fair return.

# India, Pakistan Start Pullback

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (AP).—Troops began pulling back today from some of the territory captured by the Indian and Pakistani armies in last December's war, the Indian foreign ministry said.

The withdrawals are the first major step in implementation of the agreement after more than four months of negotiations over the delineation separating the two armies in disputed Kashmir.

There are five sectors on the India-Pakistan frontier involved in the negotiations, incorporating 5,139 square miles captured by India and 69 square miles taken by Pakistan in the two-week war.

## European Cities Close Areas to Cars

Peter Braestrup

GENEVA, Dec. 13 (UPI).—A 70 cities in Western Europe barred cars from city centers as part of a drive to curb growing air pollution.

The OECD report mentioned no European city that had resorted to gasoline rationing. But it cited adoption of traffic curbs going well beyond anything in the United States. Among the cities listed:

● Vienna ordered a 10:30 a.m.-7 p.m. bus-only zone in the inner city in November, 1971. Deliveries by truck were allowed from 7 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. Air pollution levels were reduced 10 percent in the zone during the workday. An expanded car-free area is planned.

● London plans to close a half-mile stretch of Oxford Street, a busy shopping thoroughfare, to all traffic except buses and taxis.

● Gothenburg, Sweden, and Bremen, West Germany, allow only trolley cars and buses to cross the downtown area. All other traffic must use a "ring road" leaving and entering specific downtown precincts by special routes.

In Gothenburg, downtown traffic was cut by 17 percent; carbon-monoxide levels were lowered in places by 80 percent.

● Marseilles tested a total ban

on downtown parking in October, 1971, although traffic was allowed to move freely. Carbon-monoxide levels dropped 40 percent, presumably because fewer cars were attracted to the downtown area. Paris was not included in the report.

● Rome intends to create five "pedestrian islands" linked by a network of vehicle-free streets, in the downtown area.

Despite these trends, the OECD study said, local conditions vary enormously. In London and New York, "downtown" is so big as to make total exclusion of vehicles unfeasible; buses and taxis are required. Staggered work hours practiced in Washington have been adopted by 2,000 firms in West Germany, but a 1,500-company car pool campaign failed last year in Los Angeles.

The OECD study noted that both the overall measurement of air pollution and the health effects of automobile pollutants as yet "are not well understood."

Emission control and testing standards vary among Western countries, putting a burden on manufacturers who export cars. Those countries with comparable problems, the study suggested, should agree on common standards.

Italians Hail Lunar First: 'Mama Mia'

ROME, Dec. 13 (AP).—Astronaut Harrison Schmitt's "mama mia" made big news in Italy today.

"Italian is spoken on the moon," trumpeted newspapers in front-page headlines.

Italians use the phrase to denote surprise or exasperation. Mr. Schmitt used it in a conversation with Capt. Eugene Cernan after describing an unusual rock sample he had found.



## Thieu's Truce Proposal Seen As Bid to Stall Paris Accord

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Dec. 13 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu's call for a Christmas truce and an exchange of prisoners left many South Vietnamese and American officials here with the impression that Mr. Thieu is once more trying to forestall a cease-fire accord he dislikes by offering terms of his own.

But in his rambling and often imprecise speech to the National Assembly, Mr. Thieu did not specifically reject the peace settlement worked out by Hanoi and Washington. Some experienced Vietnamese politicians felt they even detected a subtle signal that Mr. Thieu is now ready to accede reluctantly to an agreement he realizes he cannot stop.

Whatever Mr. Thieu meant—and there were almost as many interpretations in Saigon as there were listeners—most knowledgeable diplomats felt that in any case the speech would probably have little effect on the secret talks in Paris.

The 55-minute address seemed to be divided into two parts: a tough, hard-line summary of South Vietnam's objections to the draft peace accord, and a con-

cessatory proposal at the very end calling for a truce and exchange of prisoners.

The tough language was widely believed to be for domestic consumption, while the offer of a truce, to begin before Christmas and extend to New Year's, with the possibility of being continued indefinitely, was designed to show Americans that Mr. Thieu is not the obstacle to peace.

Significantly, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry had prepared an English translation of only the conciliatory section.

"To show its utmost goodwill," Mr. Thieu said, "the Republic of Vietnam will unilaterally release 1,015 North Vietnamese disabled and healthy prisoners of war on the first day of the truce."

To help secure the release of American prisoners, he added, Saigon would be willing to free all North Vietnamese military prisoners if Hanoi responded. He made no mention of political prisoners, whose release the Communists have been demanding.

Along with the truce and the exchange of military prisoners, Mr. Thieu called for "communications to discuss every problem of mutual concern" between Saigon, Hanoi and the National Liberation Front.

Since his proposal did not call for withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam—long Saigon's chief demand in the Paris talks—some Vietnamese saw it as a major concession indicating Mr. Thieu would accede to the draft agreement.

Elsewhere in his speech, however, Mr. Thieu did insist on troop withdrawal. Others here felt Mr. Thieu's offer was irrelevant, coming as it did after most major points had apparently already been agreed on in Paris. They viewed the proposal as only an attempt to sidetrack the current negotiations.

Thieu's speech yesterday he is said to have called government members and about 60 members of parliament to the Presidential Palace and told them the Americans "have faced us with a fait accompli concerning Vietnam."

"We were not even able to change a single word of the text of the agreement," he reportedly said.

Agence France Presse cited a parliament member present as quoting Mr. Thieu, "The Americans believe their refusal to modify a single word of the treaty is justified."

"The cease-fire agreement will be signed whether we want it or not. If we do not sign it, the Americans say we can count only on ourselves. In this case the end will come in two months. If we sign, the end will be immediate."

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## Talks Session Ended by Tho And Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler today was their ambivalence—which allowed for both optimistic and pessimistic interpretations.

It, indeed, all major issues had been settled miraculously today, the statement suggested that no further Kissinger-Tho encounters might prove necessary.

But given the increasing indications of remaining major obstacles, the statements' wording could also be interpreted as meaning that further secret sessions would be required to break the deadlock.

Moreover, the American statements also suggested that Mr. Tho would stay in Paris rather than return to Hanoi.

During the nine-day suspension between Nov. 25 and Dec. 4, Mr. Tho remained here. But on that occasion, both sides announced the duration of the suspension, unlike today's unilateral American declarations.

Lending credence to the pessimistic interpretation of the American announcements was a confirmation from a very well-informed European diplomat that the substance of the issues had been solved.

Although he also confirmed that "a great deal of progress" has been made on technical matters, he said: "We are in the presence of a treaty full of brackets." In diplomatic drafting, brackets are used to indicate alternative language which has yet to be accepted.

He also suggested that Mr. Kissinger's departure today meant that the American negotiator would have to return to Paris to continue his talks with the North Vietnamese.

Because of the news blackout maintained by the North Vietnamese and American delegations on substantive matters, it was not clear why both sides decided to step up the pace of their meetings this week.

Experts' Meeting

Today, for the third straight day, experts conferred on technical matters while Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho discussed substantive matters.

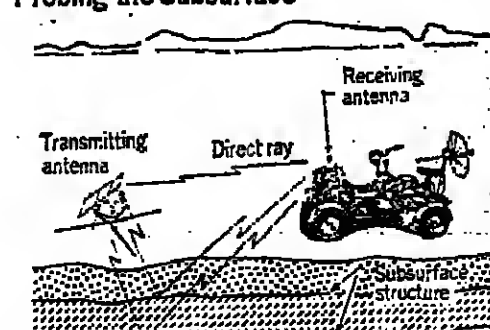
The Kissinger-Tho meeting today was preceded by a 90-minute experts' session, which began at 9 a.m. in the home of American jeweler Arnaud Clerc in the fashionable western suburb of Neuilly.

Mr. Kissinger has held some 58 hours of negotiations with North Vietnamese since Nov. 20. After today's session Mr. Kissinger briefed Saigon Ambassador Pham Dang Lam.

And at the airport he joked with newsmen. He thanked "those of you who have survived pneumonia to cover me," an allusion to the long waits which newsmen have endured for weeks outside a variety of secret meeting places. He also thanked the reporters "for your fairness." And he had a kind word for the motorcycleists hired by the television networks who had discovered the supposedly secret meeting sites. "I'm glad that those of you who rode motorcycles survived," he said.

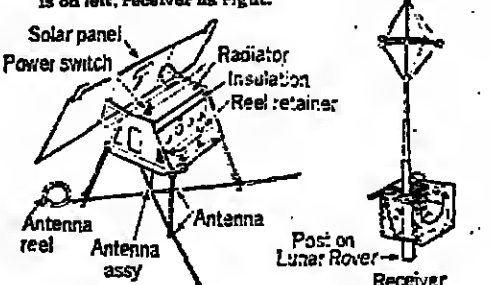
## UNLOCKING SOME SECRETS OF THE MOON

### Probing the Subsurface

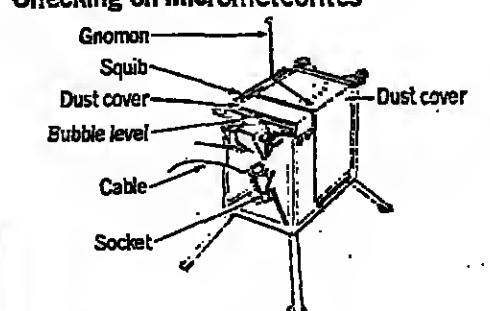


### Electrical Properties Experiment

Experiment requires Apollo 17 crewmen to use radio waves to "see" subsurface soil layers and boulders. Radio transmitter radiates waves in all directions. Some, as shown in diagram above, travel directly to receiver mounted on Lunar Rover. Others are reflected from subsurface structures before being received. These waves combine to form interlocking interference patterns that tell scientists about subsurface formations. Equipment used is pictured in drawings below. Transmitter is on left, receiver on right.

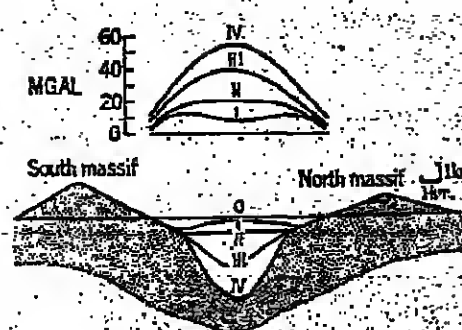


### Checking on Micrometeorites



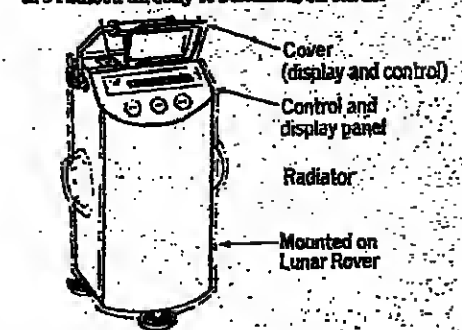
### Ejecta and Meteorite Experiment

Instrument shown above, to be left on the lunar surface by Apollo crewmen, is designed to measure the direction of travel, speed and mass of micrometeorites hitting the moon. The squib, a small explosive device, is used to "blow" the protective dust cover from the instrument after the astronaut leaves the moon.

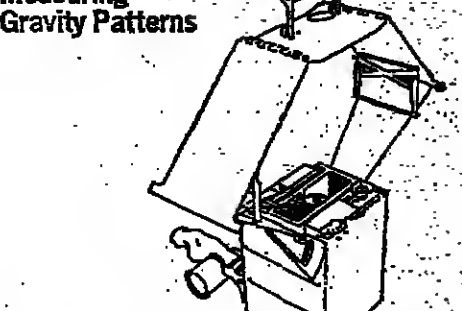


### Traverse Gravimeter Experiment

Using the gravimeter, or gravity-measuring device, shown in the drawing below, the astronaut delineates the shape of the bedrock formations underlying the Apollo 17 landing site. Two missiles, or mountains, flank the site. Diagram above shows how differing bedrock shapes would produce different readings on gravimeter. Readings from the instrument, which is mounted on Lunar Rover, are radiated directly to a receiver on earth.

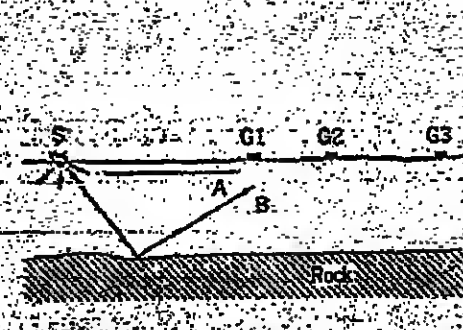


### Measuring Gravity Patterns



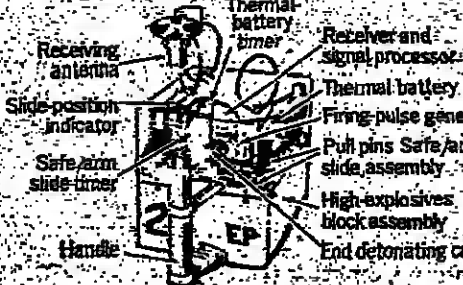
### Surface Gravimeter

This gravity-measuring device, more sensitive than the one to be carried on the Lunar Rover, is supposed to seek evidence of gravity waves; to take the moon's pulse by recording moonquakes; and to record changes in the moon's shape when it responds to earth's gravity as the earth-moon distance changes each month.

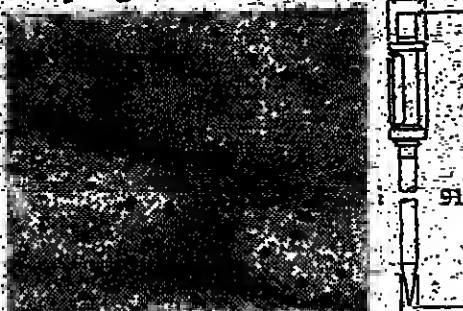


### Seismic Profiling Experiment

This "earthquake" experiment seeks to determine extent and depth of rock layer up to a kilometer below landing site. The plan calls for placing on lunar surface eight packages of explosive charges. Like the one in drawing below, each charge is shaped like a "Y" in diagram above. It is to be detonated. Shock waves are detected by geophones (G1, G2 and G3). If there is a subsurface layer of rock, shock waves reflected from it (S) will arrive at geophones later than waves traveling directly from the explosion (A).



### Analyzing Lunar Soil



### Neutron Probe Experiment

The probe, which will be brought back to earth, provides clues on production of lunar soil and composition of the soil. It measures radiation from lunar materials at various depths, indicating length of time since materials were near the surface. Radiation effect yields tracks such as those shown above.

## Hanoi Troops and Tanks Hit As They Move Toward South

SAIGON, Dec. 13 (AP).—U.S. bombers today hit several thousand fresh North Vietnamese troops and nearly 100 tanks as they moved south along the Ho Chi Minh Trail toward South Vietnam and Laos, U.S. sources said.

Intelligence reports indicated uncertainty whether the fresh North Vietnamese troops and tanks were destined for the Plain de Jarnes in Laos or for South Vietnamese battlefields.

North Vietnam also has been sending new tanks and troops through the Demilitarized Zone to reinforce depleted divisions in South Vietnam's northernmost Quang Tri Province, one source said.

Other sources reported that up to 10,000 additional enemy troops might be heading for battlefronts closer to Saigon. These troops were reported to have reached their base areas in southern Laos.

In other aspects of the air war, the U.S. command said B-52 bombers launched 10 raids on North Vietnam and 23 on the enemy positions in South Vietnam in the 24-hour period ending at noon today. Tactical planes' strikes against the North dropped to 20—the lowest since Nov. 8—because of heavy rains. In the South, 23 tactical air strikes were flown during the 24-hour period ending at 5 a.m. today.

On the ground, heavy fighting was reported in Quang Tri Province and the Central Highlands southwest of Pleiku, although the general level of combat elsewhere was light. In the western foothills of Quang Tri Province, South Vietnamese paratroopers reported killing 84 Communist troops in a six-hour battle. The paratroopers listed 14 wounded.

Laos Town Retaken

VIETNAMESE, Laos, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Irregular troops fighting for the Laotian government have completed the capture of an important town on the western approach to the Ho Chi Minh Trail adjoining South Vietnam, a military informant reported today.

Shortly after noon yesterday, government forces reportedly eliminated the last pocket of North Vietnamese resistance inside the southern Laotian town of Muong Phalane, the informant said.

Muong Phalane, between the Laotian city of Savannakhet and the South Vietnamese city of Hue, has been occupied by the North Vietnamese since early 1970. It recaptured yesterday climaxed a month-long government campaign driving eastward from the town of Dong Hene, which was captured by Lao forces Nov. 12.

Another person who is also quite happy is Mr. Peretti, who is also the mayor of Neuilly. "Now the whole world will know about Neuilly," he said.

As security officers and Marines took over the house, Mr. Clerc and his suite had to move to an expensive hotel. Will the embassy pay for it?

"I would assume so," Mr. Clerc said.

In the end, Mr. Clerc said he was quite happy that what seems to be the final peace talks were held at his house. He already made out a plaque, gold letters on white marble, "to go with the house, you understand," to commemorate the event.

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## May Be Proof of Volcanic Past Astronauts Find Orange Soil on Moon

(Continued from Page 1)

most important finds in Apollo geology," said Mr. Britt as the color television set on the rover zoomed in on the orange soil.

Mr. Schmitt and Capt. Cernan found the orange soil on their way back from sampling at the base of this 1,600-foot-high, steep-walled South Massif, which geologists hope will contain rocks dating to creation of the Sea of Serenity—the largest basin on the front side of the moon—some four billion years ago.

On their way to the South Massif they passed over a dark mantle that covers the entire Taurus-Littrow landing site. This mantle is believed to be volcanic ash, dating back to the moon's last volcanic gases, between three billion and one billion years ago.

While Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt explored the inner surface, Commander Ronald E. Evans, circling 70 miles up in the command ship, made a discovery that added further weight to the theory that some areas of the moon—including Taurus-Littrow—are covered by volcanic ash.

Finding the orange soil was the highlight of an excursion that lasted more than seven-and-a-half hours—30 minutes longer than planned—and began when the crew making a "test" for their lunar rover. The patch-up worked and they were spared the dust-bath that was thrown over them by a rear wheel during their first lunar excursion.

Gone from the early stages of the second excursion was much of the unbridled joy which marked the first. The astronauts carried out the geology field trip with careful determination.

They moved from crater to crater, gathering rock samples, taking photos of photographs and giving "careful descriptions" of fields they were visiting.

The rover climbed hills tirelessly slowly carrying the astronauts toward the foot of the South Massif mountain. The terrain became rougher and Capt. Cernan several times had to stop, turn and find a new route.

At one point, as Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt climbed a steep hill on foot, they were seen in labored paces. When they were small figures in the distance of the television view, mission control called them back for a raze look.

Mr. Schmitt objected sharply, saying it was difficult to climb, coming down in the light lunar gravity was a joy. The astronauts, keeping their feet together, hopped like kangaroos.

Skill and Confidence

The astronauts, using a skill and confidence born in their first excursion, leaped faster and leaped farther than on the previous evening. And they learned how to recover more quickly when they fell.

Mr. Schmitt took one spectacular fall in front of the camera, but just before he hit the surface, he braked himself with his hands and scrambled forward to regain his feet.

"Be advised," loaded mission control, "that the switchboard here at the spacecraft center has lit up with calls from the Houston Ballistics Association requesting your services."

The astronauts returned to their lunar lair, Challenger, after traveling a round 13 miles on the moon and packed 160 pounds of lunar soil and rocks for their third and last moon excursion.

Space officials were delighted with the work of the astronauts, saying they "expected everything out of it they could."

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## Kosygin Sees Lag in Growth Of Economy

Rate Is at 10-Year Low Crop Failure Blamed

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, in his second major pronouncement of the economy this fall, has disclosed that the Soviet Union's rate of growth in 1972 fell to its lowest level in 10 years.

The disclosure, in the form of a national income statistic, reflects for the first time the overall impact of this year's severe grain-crop failure on the Soviet economy. The poor crop, Soviet leaders to say large quantities of grain abroad to just the nation's livestock herds.

Figures given by the press in a published review of the Soviet economy show that national income increased by only 4 percent in 1972, compared with planned 6 percent. It was the lowest annual growth rate since the catastrophic 1953 crop year.

Signs Raised

The Soviet premier said the economic plan for next year to be announced on Monday, been revised upward to make for the decline in the growth in 1972.

"The planned rates of growth of national income have been raised compared with the plan for the two years," Mr. Kosygin said in the economic report, published in the current issue of Komsomol, an authoritative journal.

National income, a key index of economic performance in the Soviet Union, is a net gross measure representing the value added by labor through manufacturing.

Meanwhile, an 11-month economic report today showed a continuing lag in the growth of labor productivity, industry, apparently contributing to the slow increase of national income.

The report said that productivity through November had fallen 5.4 percent. The rate as the economic plan for all of 1972 was 6.1 percent.

Significant improvement in labor productivity, which is one-half of that of the United States in industry and as little one-fifth in farming, has slowed, essential if the nation is to fulfill the current five-year plan, ending in 1975.

Industrial Growth

The 11-month report, which pointed in the week ending December 13, also indicated a decline of the rate of growth in industry in the second half of 1972 after an apparent recovery from a bad winter.

Industry is usually a private sector of the economy, given exceeding planned goals, ever, the latest report gave growth rate so far as 6.7 percent, down from a 6.8 percent in the first six months of the year. The planned rate for all of 1972 was 6.8 percent.

Among industries that farthest goals was the production of natural gas. The Soviet economy is generally regarded as a potential source of fuel for the United States.

The substandard performance revealed in the statistics has been reflected so far in significant consumer shortages, at least in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities generally.

Mr. Kosygin's economic announcement was his most forthright since he was named premier in a major speech on Oct. 13 that stringent savings and reduction of waste would be needed next year to make the costly crop failure.

Scotland Yard Issues Letter-Bomb Warnings

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—Scotland Yard warned Jewish personalities and organizations today of an expected letter-bomb attack.

The warning followed disclosure of two bomb threats in the city. Both were in the form of letters and were addressed to Jews in Germany.

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## British Labor Party Votes To Boycott EEC Parliament

LONDON, Dec. 13 (UPI)—The Labor party today declared a one-year boycott of the European parliament—the Common Market's consultative assembly.

Labor party legislators voted, 140-55, not to send a delegation to the European parliament which meets several times a year in Strasbourg.

It decided to postpone for one year any decision on whether ultimately to send a delegation. However, it decided to maintain

## New Coalition Sought in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13 (AP)—King Baudouin today asked Edmond Leburton, co-chairman of the Socialist party, to try to form a new Belgian government. Mr. Leburton delayed formal acceptance or rejection of the invitation.

The Christian Democrat-Socialist coalition government of Premier Gaston Eyskens resigned three weeks ago over a disagreement on the language problems which deeply divide the country.

Former public works minister Joseph de Saeger, a Christian Democrat, tried vainly for 18 days to form a government. The problem is to get the two-thirds parliamentary majority needed to pass constitutional reforms for more autonomous language areas.

## BING & GRONDAHL Christmas Plate 1972



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## U.K. Expands Birth-Control Aid to Poor

Free Contraceptives, Advice Are Offered

LONDON, Dec. 13 (UPI)—Britain is to extend family-planning services to include free contraceptives for all "with special social or financial needs."

This was announced in the House of Commons last night by Sir Keith Joseph, secretary for social services. The cost over the first four years of the plan, he said, will be an additional £20 million.

The total annual cost of this country's National Health Service is about £21.4 billion.

When fully operational, the family-planning service will cost the taxpayer £12.5 million a year.

Sir Keith explained that the "social need" category will cover persons who, unless contraceptives and advice on family planning are provided free, "would otherwise be unlikely to undertake effective contraception." The local physician would make the decision to provide or withhold family-planning aids.

Unemployed persons and those who receive state benefits to supplement their low incomes will be entitled to free contraceptives, as will women who have had a baby or an abortion within the preceding 12 months.

Expert advice will be available free to all under a project to extend the range of present family-planning services. More clinics and special training courses for professional workers are to be made available.

The government's aim, Sir Keith said, is "fewer abortions and much less of the unhappiness and ill-health which result from unplanned pregnancies."

## Law-Order Drive Is Urged in Italy After Protests

ROME, Dec. 13 (Reuters)—Italian politicians and newspapers today called for a stiff law and order campaign after rioting in several cities yesterday during left-wing demonstrations on the third anniversary of Italy's worst postwar bombing incident.

Tension continued to run high today. Two gasoline bombs were tossed through the window of a Milan bank, without causing injury or serious damage, and police seized seven fire bombs found abandoned in a Florence street.

Alberto Giomo, leader of the right-of-center Liberal party in the Chamber of Deputies, called on the government "to put an end once and for all to these phenomena of urban guerrilla warfare."

The demonstrations yesterday were held to mark the bomb blast in a Milan bank in December 1969 which left 16 people dead and 88 injured, and for which anarchist Pietro Valpreda, 40, has been in jail ever since awaiting trial.

Evidence has since come to light involving neo-fascist and other extreme right-wing elements in the bombing, and the demonstrators were calling for Mr. Valpreda's release.



East German airliner (rear) and Japanese jet at Juhu airport near Bombay yesterday.

## Wrong Field, Airliner Has Close Call

BOMBAY, Dec. 13 (AP)—A chartered East German airliner landed today on the wrong airfield, just missing a damaged Japanese jetliner whose pilot made the same mistake 2 1/2 months ago.

No injuries were reported among the 19 passengers and eight crewmen of the Soviet-made Ilyushin-18 on a flight from Berlin to Dacca.

The plane's pilot thought he was making a visual approach to Bombay's Santa Cruz International Airport, but came down instead at Juhu training airfield, used mainly for gliders.

A Japan Air Lines DC-8 landed on the same 3,750-foot strip Sept. 24, overcut the runway and stopped a few feet from a highway. The owners left the damaged airliner on the runway and are trying to sell it. They do not intend to try to salvage it.

Third Mistake  
It was the third mistaken landing at Juhu, which is almost a mile from Santa Cruz.

A British Overseas Airways Corp. Comet landed there in 1953 in another incident attributed to pilot error. All aboard that aircraft also survived.

The Indian government radio said the East German aircraft landed "almost on top of the JAL plane, but the pilot veered in time and missed it."

The nose wheel of the aircraft left the runway and became mired in mud. The wheel was damaged, apparently the only

serious damage to the propeller-driven, four-engine aircraft.

The plane belongs to the East German airline Interflug.

Flares Fired  
Controllers at the International Airport and at Juhu realized the plane, coming in from the Arabian Sea, was heading for Juhu and tried to warn the pilot over the radio and with flares.

By that time, however, the plane was so low the pilot could do nothing but land, the authorities said. They added that

the pilot saw the JAL plane after he was on the ground and took evasive action.

Nine labor leaders from Bangladesh and two members of the Mukti Bahini, the guerrilla force that led last year's civil war against Pakistan, were among the passengers. The former guerrillas apparently were among a group taken to East Germany early this year for medical treatment.

The other passengers were six East Germans and two Czechoslovaks.

## Air Pilots Testify on Fatigue, Tell of Sleeping at Controls

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP)—Thirty thousand feet over the Pacific Ocean the pilot of an airliner carrying 125 passengers to Honolulu found himself dozing off at the controls.

He shook himself, glanced around, and saw that his two copilots and flight engineer—his entire flight-deck crew—were all fast asleep.

In another jetliner, on another route, the pilot was making his final landing approach with a full load of passengers. As the plane swooped to touchdown he discovered both his copilots were sleeping. They had to be forcibly awakened to help bring the plane down.

The two incidents were among hundreds described to the British Airline Pilots' Association in response to a request to its 5,000 members to tell of their experiences of fatigue affecting flying safety.

"Shocking" Statements  
Gordon Hurley, spokesman for the pilots' union, said some "shocking" replies have come in since the questionnaire was circulated a week ago.

Accrope Minister Michael Heseltine is discussing the allegations today with Britain's Civil Aviation Authority and the British Airways Board.

BALPA is demanding a government inquiry into problems of pilot fatigue, saying present rules are totally out of date. Each member of a British airline flight-deck crew is limited to a total of 100 flying hours each month, or to 12 1/2 hours in the air in any one day or night. BALPA wants a maximum of 80 hours a month.

"It is patently obvious from the reports we are getting," said Mr. Hurley, "that there is a massive fatigue problem. The whole environment for pilots has changed."

## Mendes Not Running In French Elections

PARIS, Dec. 13 (AP)—Former Premier Pierre Mendes-France announced today that he will not be a candidate in the legislative elections next year for health reasons.

Mr. Mendes-France, who negotiated the French withdrawal from Indochina in 1954, had been expected to be a candidate in Grenoble. He won a deputy's seat from Grenoble in 1967, but was defeated in the Gaullist landslide in 1968.

## Paris Garbage to Go

PARIS, Dec. 13 (AP)—The city's sanitation men will go back to work tomorrow, ending a seven-day strike.

Time Zones a Factor  
Frequent jockeying by pilots from one international time zone to another is believed a common cause of tiredness.

Norman Tebbel, who was a pilot with the British Overseas Airways Corp. before he became a Conservative member of Parliament, said last night, "All too many of my colleagues have fallen asleep on the flight-deck, and I have done so myself."

"But that doesn't mean we were working too hard. It means we were working when our bodies were crying out to go to sleep. This is because of the odd hours at which pilots sometimes start work and because breakfast time in Hong Kong is bedtime in London."

## 65 Haitians Flee To U.S. Aboard Leaking Sailboat

POMPAHO BEACH, Fla., Dec. 13 (AP)—A battered and leaking 56-foot sailboat grounded on a beach near here yesterday. Aboard the ship were 65 Haitian refugees, 12 of whom said they bribed their way out of jail to flee their native land.

Police said the refugees, packed aboard the craft, included several elderly women who were ill and a 22-year-old woman who was five months pregnant.

Yvon Bruno, who said he was the leader of the group, reported that the refugees fled Port au Prince, Haiti, on Nov. 23 after his father bribed the captain of the guard at a jail to free him and 11 other "political prisoners."

The escapees, their families and friends boarded the boat and sailed for Cuba, where they landed at the town of Matanzas on Dec. 5, Mr. Bruno said. The Cubans wanted the 42 men, 20 women and three children to declare themselves Communists and ask for asylum, he said. When the Cubans took their personal belongings in exchange for food and water.

He said the group then sailed to Bimini Island, 50 miles east of Miami. They received food, water and clothing from people on Bimini and then set out for Miami.

## Arrested Leader Said to Talk Police Drive Saps Strength Of Soviet Dissident Movement

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (UPI)—As the Soviet Union has moved toward improved relations with the West this year, its secret police have mounted a determined campaign of repression against the domestic dissident movement that has left some dissidents feeling weaker, more vulnerable and more on the defensive than at any time since the mid-1950s.

Since the year began, dissident sources report, more than 100 persons have been arrested in the Ukrainian Republic as part of a crackdown against nationalist activities there and at least 100 others have been given sentences of 3 to 15 years on charges of anti-Soviet activity.

Eight key activists in Moscow and other major cities have been arrested or tried in a year-old campaign to suppress the Chronicle of Current Events, the most important dissident publication. Since April, 1968, the publication has recorded activities of dissidents, the courts, the secret police and Soviet censor as they affect the rights campaign here. Some other key activists, arrested previously, have been given long sentences or their terms in mental hospitals have been extended.

The 23-year-old stepdaughter of Andrei D. Sakharov, the noted physicist who is the figurehead leader of the civil rights movement here, has been suspended from Moscow State University, and two of his colleagues in the rights movement have been forced out of their jobs.

Although no direct action has been taken against Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, the Nobel Prize-winning author, the authorities have released a ban against foreign travel by Mikhail Rostropovich, the cellist whose home Mr. Solzhenitsyn lives.

But the most severe blow to dissidents recently has been the news that Pyotr A. Yakir, a 59-year-old historian who was until his arrest June 31 a leading figure in the small, loose dissident coalition known as the Democratic Movement, has given his police interrogators information about fellow dissidents.

According to dissident sources, at least 35 persons have been summoned for questioning by the secret police on the basis of information either supplied or confirmed by Mr. Yakir, and some have reportedly been forced by the police to confront Mr. Yakir when they have denied what he had purportedly said.

Among those reportedly called in by the secret police are several scholars at the Institute of History in Moscow, where Mr. Yakir once worked, scientists at the complex of institutes in Obninsk, a city about 75 miles southwest of Moscow, and other intellectuals.

Moreover, close friends said that Mr. Yakir told his daughter, Irina, during a meeting last month at Lefortovo Prison, where he is held, that although he had not abandoned the basic principles of the rights struggle, he had now seen material from previous political trials showing that Soviet dissidents were being used, willingly or unwillingly, by anti-Soviet forces abroad.

To many dissidents, the case of the historian is especially poignant because as the son of Gen. Iona Yakir, a Soviet Army officer shot in 1937 at the peak of the Stalinist purges, he spent 16 of his first 30 years in prison camps. He was rehabilitated by Nikita S. Khrushchev in 1954 and became an active anti-Stalinist and rights campaigner. He was long one of the most regular sources of information on dissident activities for foreign newsmen.

A few months before his arrest and after repeated police warnings that he was engaging in



Pyotr Yakir

anti-Soviet activities, Mr. Yakir said a foreign reporter: "If I don't see, I will say anything I want to say from my former perspective in the camps. But I know it will not be the real speaking."

Those who have seen Mr. Yakir in the last few weeks report obvious evidence of physical distress. But he was as widely as a heavy drinker has reportedly been denied last in prison. Some dissidents understood that he knew only after having been punished twice for deprivation of alcohol.

So demoralized was one Soviet dissident by the latest developments that when he was asked about their impact on the dissident movement, he replied: "My movement."

Mr. Sakharov has remained privately that the situation becomes worse for dissidents. Soviet relations have improved with Western countries, especially the visit to Moscow since by President Nixon, comments that Soviet action now before that Western opinion is more concerned with improving relations and trade with the Soviet Union than with its internal political life. Other dissidents share this view.

The one major exception to the general contraction of the dissident movement is Jewish rights activity, which has its periodic upsurges and downfalls. Numerous Soviet dissidents are more concerned with improving relations and trade with the Soviet Union than with its internal political life. Other dissidents share this view.

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## Soviet Scientist, Dissenter, In U.S., Loses Citizenship

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—Soviet physicist Valery Chalidze, who has lectured at American universities on human rights in the Soviet Union, was deprived of his passport today and informed that he is no longer a Soviet citizen, an American law professor reported.

The incident was reported by John Carey, a New York attorney and an adjunct professor of law at New York University. He said that he had arranged for Mr. Chalidze to speak at his NYU seminar Dec. 7.

Mr. Carey said that Mr. Chalidze informed him that two men visited him at his hotel here this morning. Identified themselves as representatives of the Soviet government and asked for his identification.

Mr. Carey said Mr. Chalidze reported the two men took his passport and told him his citizenship had been taken away by Soviet government action.

In Washington, a Soviet Embassy spokesman confirmed that Mr. Chalidze had been deprived of his citizenship but added that he could state no reason for the government action.

Mr. Chalidze later issued a statement in which he said he was returning to the Soviet Union and that he would resume his activities.

At the same time, he appealed to the Soviet government to free from imprisonment all dissidents who have agreed to be abroad as well as all Jews who were to go to Israel.

Mr. Carey said the passport was taken from him but she was allowed to return home with her husband. The case has no children.

Mr. Chalidze, 32, two years helped to found the Soviet Rights Committee, which left before starting his U.S. lecture tour.

An outspoken critic of Soviet government, he is a signatory to an appeal to Soviet leadership in Sept. for an amnesty of political prisoners and the abolition of death penalty. Among 50 it signed were physicist Andrei Sakharov and historian Roy Medvedev.

In Washington last week he criticized his government's policy toward Jews, and the Soviet education of Jews who emigrate to Israel.

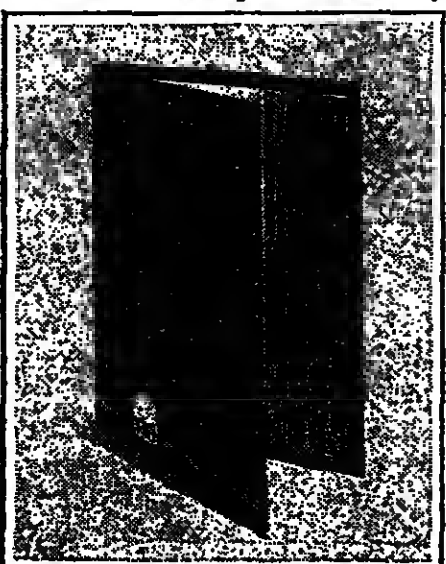
A specialist of polymer physics who became an expert in Soviet legal system, Mr. Chalidze was in the United States last year at New York University and Georgetown University.

He was a student of the Soviet Union. He was a student of the Soviet Union. He was a student of the Soviet Union.

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He was a student of the Soviet Union. He was a student of the Soviet Union. He was a student of the Soviet Union.

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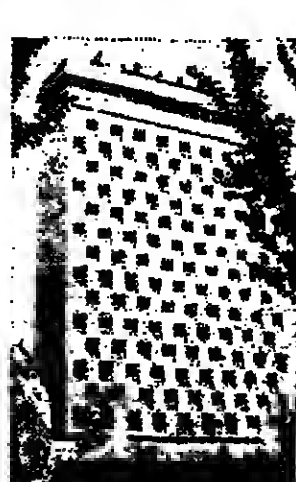
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## Obituaries

## Count Ettore Conti, 101, Built Electrical, Oil Industries

AN, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Ettore Conti, 101, industrialist and founder of the oil company, died here today, his family announced.

Conti, who was born in April, 1871, was also Benito Mussolini's uncle and a friend of the emperor of Japan.

Conti was linked for many years with the industrial development of Lombardy, now Italy's industrial region.

Conti only came into a major role after World War II when he managed by industrialist.

After the war, Conti financed the restoration of the ruined Church of Santa Maria della Grazie in which houses Leonardo da Vinci's famous fresco of "The Last Supper."

He was buried in the church.

the Stanley hostess party plan, established several domestic subsidiaries and expanded its Stanhome International division.

## Genevieve Caulfield

BANGKOK, Dec. 13 (AP).—Genevieve Caulfield, 84, a blind American known as the Helen Keller of Thailand, died in Bangkok yesterday after suffering a heart attack.

Blind since she was three months old, Miss Caulfield became a teacher and went to Japan in 1923. She taught English there until 1949, then came to Thailand and founded the country's first school for the blind. She was awarded the U.S. Medal of Freedom in 1963. Miss Caulfield was an aunt of film actress Joan Caulfield.

## Laura Pierpont

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Laura Pierpont, 81, a character actress whose last Broadway appearance was in Archibald MacLeish's "J. B." in 1958, died Monday in a nursing home in New Canaan, Conn. She was the widow of Taylor Granville, an actor.

Miss Pierpont was born in Cincinnati, a daughter of James Pierpont, a portrait painter. Her credits on Broadway included "Wonder Bar" (1931), "Village Green" (1941), "Winged Victory" (1943), "Two Blind Mice" (1949) and "Time Out for O'Casey" (1952). Her Hollywood credits included "My Blue Heaven," with Betty Grable and Dan Dailey, in 1939.

## Samuel Liss

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Samuel Liss, 68, who was a senior economist with the Farm Security Administration in the Roosevelt administration, died Monday night. He suffered a heart attack while participating in a Democratic party meeting in East Hampton, N.Y., where he had a summer home and carried on a real-estate business. He lived in Manhattan.

## S. Korea Lifts Martial Law After 58 Days

SEOUL, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The South Korean government today lifted a 58-day-old martial-law order and said that it would restore constitutional rule by the end of the year.

Press censorship also was lifted but the government said that it would continue a ban on political activities.

A spokesman for President Chung Hee Park said that political activities could resume when the new constitutional order has been completed, possibly early next year.

The martial-law decree was imposed on Oct. 17 when Mr. Park suspended parts of the old constitution, dissolved parliament, banned political activity and closed down universities. Mr. Park held a national referendum on Nov. 21 in which constitutional changes that he had proposed were approved. The changes further weakened parliament and extend the powers of the presidency.

## Argentine Kidnappers Talk to London Firm

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—Union International Company, Ltd., confirmed here today that it was negotiating a ransom with the kidnappers of Ronald Grove, a Briton who heads a subsidiary company in Buenos Aires.

Mr. Grove, 64, managing director of the Frigorifico Anglo Co., a meat-packing concern, was abducted Sunday. There have been reports in Argentina that the kidnappers had demanded \$1 million for Mr. Grove's release. Union International spokesmen refused to comment on the figure or give any other details on the negotiations.

It was reported tonight in Buenos Aires that Mr. Grove had written his wife that he was being well treated.



HAPPY HOLIDAY—Installed in his decorated bathtub in Paris, Spanish painter Salvador Dali sipped coffee and munched cakes to help candle-crowned Lisbeth Larsson, a Swede dressed as Saint Lucia, and some friends celebrate the saint's day yesterday.

## French School Sex Topic Causes Furor

BELFORT, France, Dec. 13 (UPI).—A furor over a classroom discussion of sex has triggered an unlimited strike by high school pupils here, suspension of classes for 5,400 students and criminal charges against a 28-year-old woman philosophy professor.

What the newspapers are calling the "Nicole Mercier affair" today appeared headed for a showdown as investigating Judge Jean Pineau ordered Mrs. Mercier to appear before him on Friday.

Mrs. Mercier, mother of a five-year-old girl, faces charges of indecent acts for permitting senior male and female students to read and discuss a paper entitled "Let's Learn to Make Love—Let's Learn to Enjoy Ourselves."

Belfort is an industrial city of 75,000 located in eastern France. The case, as Mrs. Mercier recalled it, started on Dec. 3. Mrs. Mercier said: "On Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, the police rang at my door to inform me of the charges and to ask me to appear before the investigating judge the next day."

"I learned that the father of one of my students had filed a complaint against me, his daughter having said that the tone of my classes had gone downhill," she said.

"The father added that with my anarchist theories, I was destroying all the forms of authority—family, society, religion."

Students and teachers demonstrated in Mrs. Mercier's support at the Belfort courthouse and by last Saturday, the city's three high schools were shut down by education officials.

Mrs. Mercier then gave this account of the original incident:

"I was analyzing the work of a German psychoanalyst, Wilhelm Reich, who, for having talked of sex, finished his days in a penitentiary."

"And I added that police problems still existed for those who deal with this subject—an example is Dr. (Jean) Carpentier, charged and punished recently for having published his tract."

"And right away my pupils cried: 'We know it. We have it here, can we read it here in class?'"

Mrs. Mercier said that before letting a male student read the paper, she asked if there were any objections from the 19 pupils, and she reported there were none.

For 10 days, petitions, strikes, demonstrations and protests have multiplied. France's political left, fresh from a hot national debate over a celebrated abortion case,

## Soviet Satellite Up

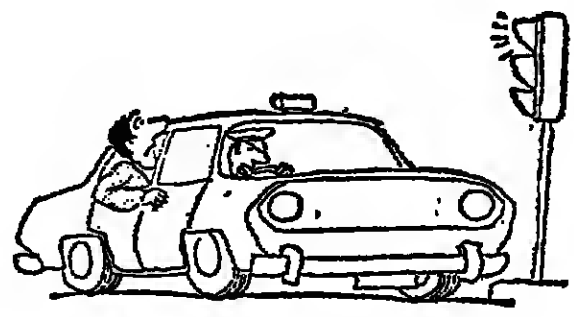
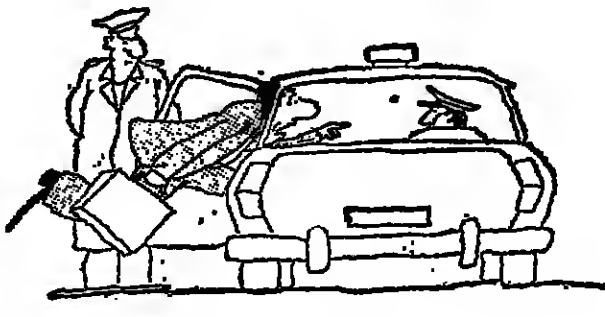
MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (AP).—The Soviet Union yesterday launched a Molniya-2 communication satellite for radio, television and telegraph transmissions. It is the fifth Molniya-2 satellite launched by the Soviet Union.

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## 76 Votes for Terror

It turns out, to no realistic observer's surprise, that collectively the United Nations does not accept that terror is a legitimate and urgent matter for international action. Rather, some 76 members—those which voted Monday simply to study the causes of terror—sanction the view that terror is a legitimate instrument of national policy. Many Arabs view terror as a suitable weapon for use against Israel, many black Africans view it as a suitable weapon against minority white African governments; their various patrons go along. Instead of condemning the practice of moving along the several legal avenues towards control of it, the 76 voted in effect for terror. The United States was among 34 states in opposition; 16 abstained.

The initial impulse of some people of good will is to conclude that the United Nations has, again, "failed" or been dishonored. This is a misleading judgment. In matters of this sort, the UN cannot transcend the will of its majority. To ask for more is to hold the world body to an impossible standard. In a certain strictly limited sense, terror in its many contemporary aspects is like, say, the multinational corporation: It is a new international phenomenon, brought into being by new forces and new technology; and it is difficult legally as well as physically to get a handle on simply because it is beyond the sovereign reach of any one nation. Instead of blaming the UN for not solving at one crack this extremely complex problem, people ought to salute the UN for having the institutional courage to try tackling it. Mr. Waldheim, the new secretary-general, is owed a special bow: It was on his initiative that the General Assembly seized the matter.

If the American-led effort to shape legal forms within which to combat terror has been rebuffed, then that does not mean the final barrier to unbridled savagery has been removed. On the contrary, the political way

is now clear for individual nations to intensify counter measures of their own. All states, of course—the Soviet Union and Egypt which voted "for" terror, the United States and Israel which voted "against"—already have taken various steps. But by the decision of the 76 to strike terrorism from the international agenda, all states have been put on notice that they must, as Britain's man put it, "redouble our own national effort." States must "act on their own or co-operate regionally," Israel's representative added.

Whether anyone likes it or not, this is what is already happening: It is a tendency which gains not only in necessity but in a certain respectability from the vote at the UN. The terrorists do not observe the common rules of respect for national sovereignty and human rights. Ask, for instance, those who fired into the New York apartment of a Soviet diplomat whose children were at play there. They cannot expect to be treated in respect in turn.

Does this mean more violence is to be expected? In the short run at least, probably yes. A few Palestinians will keep sending—and, no doubt, receiving—letter bombs. African "liberation" movements will do what they can in white-run Africa, aided, by the way, by funds from the World Council of Churches. It is a grim and frightening prospect and a good number of innocents are likely to be the victims, some chosen as victims precisely for their innocence. States or groups which are victims of terror now know for sure, if they did not know before, that their first line of defense against terror must be self-defense and that the international community, though it may continue to tut-tut, has forfeited standing to condemn counter-terror conducted in the name of self-defense.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Pentagon Complexes

Since the formation of the Department of Defense in 1949—for that matter, since the establishment of the War Office in 1781—earnest efforts have been directed at finding the optimum mix of civilian and military responsibilities in promoting American national security.

The pendulum swings between the two interests have been predictably cyclical. Fresh upon President Eisenhower's warnings of a military-industrial complex, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara brought to his Pentagon the "Wiz Kids" with their civilian concept of systems analysis that injected calculus and logic into the art of war preparedness. Dissatisfied with the results of that changeover, Melvin R. Laird returned control over the choice and acquisition of new weapons to the military. He euphemistically labeled it "participatory decision-making." Now Elliot L. Richardson will try his hand.

President Nixon's second-term Defense Secretary will need all his managerial skill to untangle the interests and motivations that converge on the problem of selecting and acquiring new weapons.

Mr. Laird assaulted the civilian systems-analysis office head-on in his first days at the Pentagon, decimating the manpower of that office, and transferring most of its functions to the armed services themselves. The new process has proved no more effective than Mr. McNamara's in holding weapons costs within a fixed budgetary ceiling. The General Accounting Office has reported that cost overruns of 47 major new weapons systems had reached \$29.4 billion. That is just the excess beyond what they were supposed to cost. This figure is \$8.5 billion higher than it was in December 1969, when the Laird

reforms were starting to take hold. A bill for over \$1 billion in excess costs was run up in just three months of this year.

Cost overruns form only one part of the weapons acquisition dilemma. As the Senate Armed Services Committee noted earlier this year, "both the services and defense industry must change the way they have done business for the last two decades if effective change is to take place."

Mr. Laird's able deputy for three years, David Packard, made reform of the process his main task in office, and his efforts to control costs and expand acquisition options may yet bear fruit over the long run. Similarly the sweeping recommendations of the blue ribbon Defense panel of 1970 could help sort out civilian and military responsibilities if ever they were fully implemented.

As it is now, in the words of a Brookings Institution study, the military services have a structural conflict-of-interest problem: "They identify military requirements, specify the system needed to fulfill them, and then serve as judge and jury over each weapon project."

As Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Mr. Richardson seemed to yield fairly easily when confronted with White House opposition on major issues—welfare reform, housing, aid to education. This record gives scant hope that he will turn into much of a fighter against developing sophisticated and costly weapons which both the military and President Nixon seem to want. But he will make a monumental contribution to Pentagon management if he can at least filter military demands through effective civilian evaluation of the process for spending those weapons dollars.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Sino-Soviet Tension

A clash on the Sino-Soviet border—even a minor clash—reminds us that of all the surviving tensions between any two well-armed countries this is potentially the greatest. Worse, for three years past it has seemed the most irreparable. Hopeful signs are noted here and there, hands are shaken in Peking, invitations extended in Moscow. Perhaps the border issue remains insoluble but perhaps that has ceased to be a matter of urgent concern on either side.

But what remains of concern is the fear and the enmity. In 1969 it seemed possible that one or other of the border incidents could burst into a much more dangerous con-

flagration or that some pre-emptive attack might be under consideration on the Russian side. That no longer seems a possibility. If there are minor incidents both sides seem concerned to play them down.

—From the Times (London).

This dangerous tension explains why Chou En-lai is so favorable to a strengthening of the EEC which he considers as a counterweight to Soviet power, and why Brezhnev is so insistently seeking a consolidation of the détente with the West at the risk of exposing the Soviet population to the formidable contagion of liberal ideas.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 14, 1897

WASHINGTON—Reports received here state that General Latorre, the military commander of Puerto Principe, Cuba, has issued a decree which exceeds in cruelty anything promulgated by General Weyler. Any person who shall go out from his house or even stand at his door is liable to be instantly shot. The decree also forbids, under penalty of death, that anyone shall hold any flag not that of Spain. This is the most extraordinary thing known in modern times.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 14, 1922

WASHINGTON—The Congressional Committee which has been studying, at the request of President Harding, the possibility of combining various executive departments, to do away with waste effort and duplication, has recommended the consolidation of the War and Navy Departments into one to be known as the Department of National Defense. It would function under one cabinet member, assisted by the respective chiefs of the Army and Navy.



'All Right Henry, If You Say So, a Dove It Is  
—But It Still Looks Like a Woodpecker to Me'

## Watching Kissinger in Paris

By James Reston

PARIS—Henry Kissinger has been living during the critical last days of the Vietnam peace talks in the old Rothschild house, now the American Embassy residence, at No. 41 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, down this glittering street from where President Pompidou of France resides in the Elysee Palace.

On the Faubourg Saint-Honoré, all the shops look like Tiffany's on Christmas Eve. Judging by the prices, this must be where inflation was invented, so the few reporters who wait outside for Henry can at least go window-shopping.

That's about their only consolation and, considering their salaries, it isn't much. In the Paris peace talks of 1919, Harold Nicolson, the British diplomat, said there were three ways to deal with the press. The best way, he said, was to tell them nothing, which at least gave them the excitement of a chase. The next best way was to tell them everything, which kept them busy and eventually bored them. And the worst way, he said, was to pretend you were giving them the facts, when you weren't.

### Press Told Nothing

Kissinger has followed the first course. He has told the press nothing. He has left them to judge by his expressions when he came out of the meetings with Le Duc Tho how things were going. When he seemed pleased, they assumed the negotiations were going well, and when he seemed grim, they assumed things were going badly, and when he read their interpretations in the press, he switched, and looked amiable when he was depressed, and sad when he had made a little progress.

So he has come to the end of his negotiations here without seeing the reporters or indicating how his negotiations have come out, but the Vietnamese have talked cautiously to their friends in Paris about the central issue that still remains, and it is an extremely awkward issue.

According to these secondary sources, it is a question of whether the cease-fire agreement between the United States on the one hand, and North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front on the other, will acknowledge in a few simple unambiguous words that the Saigon government has sovereign right and authority over all the territory of South Vietnam.

Salmon, according to these sources, keeps asking that all North Vietnamese troops be removed from South Vietnam, but insists, even if it cannot negotiate their withdrawal, that the cease-fire agreement make clear that they have no legal right to be there. This is opposed by the National Liberation Front, which hopes to replace the Thieu government in Saigon, and Hanoi has supported the NLF, and though Kissinger has proposed innumerable ways of avoiding or postponing the dilemma, apparently it has not been resolved.

### Talks With French

Meanwhile, Kissinger has found time, during the interminable arguments over this central point in the last few days, to talk to the French about the even more serious questions that are developing between the United States and the expanded Common Market countries of Europe, and between the United States and Japan over the critical monetary and trade questions in the world.

The Europeans are paying little attention to the intricate questions of the Vietnam cease-fire. They assume that these will be settled fairly soon, either with the agreement of Saigon, or in a separate agreement among Washington, Hanoi and the National Liberation Front. In fact, the newspapers in Britain and in Europe have given up on trying to analyze Kissinger's facial expressions, and pay little attention to the last phase of the Vietnam talks.

Kissinger is clearly turning his mind to the problems of the future. President Nixon is already preparing his State of the Union message, his inaugural address, and his annual report on the state of the world. One has

the impression that, whatever difficulties remain in the Vietnam negotiations, the United States is determined to have a cease-fire by Inauguration Day, on Jan. 20 at the latest, and preferably to get some prisoners of war home by Christmas, if possible, even if this means signing a cease-fire agreement without Saigon.

Kissinger talked the other day to Pompidou privately about the monetary, trade, and political questions between the United States and the European Common Market, and the related question of money and commerce between these two and Japan. He also had a talk in Paris with

Jean Monnet, the architect and philosopher of European unity, and Monnet will be going to Washington late in January to carry on these conversations.

### Neglected Problems

So even before these difficult negotiations about Southeast Asia and the past are over, the administration is beginning to turn to the neglected and larger problems of the world. Kissinger initiated an inquiry into Washington's relations with Europe and Japan last June, during the presidential election, but has been so preoccupied with the Vietnam

question ever since that he has not had time to bring the European and Japanese questions to the forefront of National Security Council staff debate.

Now things are changing. The question of sovereignty over all of South Vietnam remains—and either Kissinger or Gen. Halg or somebody else will have to go to Saigon again to try to persuade Gen. Thieu to sign the cease-fire and avoid a separate peace—but the impression one gets here is that Nixon is determined to have the Vietnam cease-fire behind him before he takes the oath of office for his second term on Jan. 20.

## Resentment Politics in the World

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS—A world-wide swing to the right was proclaimed after Prime Minister Trudeau was set back in Canada's election while President Nixon scored a landslide in the United States. But that superficial judgment is now being unaided almost daily in news from everywhere.

In West Germany, Willy Brandt led the Social Democrats to their greatest national victory last month. The Labor party has ended decades of Conservative rule in Australia.

In Japan, Premier Kakuei Tanaka's Conservative party has held its legislative majority by a sharply reduced majority, with big gains being scored by the Communists and Socialists. Here in Paris, polls show the conservative Gaullists in trouble, and a distinct possibility that a left-wing union linking Communists and Socialists might win the legislative elections due early in the new year.

The latest results, of course, do not announce a world-wide swing to the left. What they indicate is that politics in the

advanced countries is going through a new and quick phase. While the general pattern of the new phase has not yet emerged, certain elements are clear.

For one thing, President Nixon's trips to China and Russia have put a definitive stamp of approval on the politics of détente. The right wing can no longer make effective use of the line that the left is soft on the mortal enemies in Peking and Moscow.

Thus Willy Brandt's policy of accommodation with Communism in Eastern Europe gave him a landslide in the West German elections. Labor won in Australia by virtue of a pledge to recognize Communist China. And even the Communist parties in Japan and France are acquiring a certain normality.

### Inflation Issue

A second element of the new politics follows from the virtual disappearance of serious economic depression in the advanced countries. Unemployment, as a result, has ceased to be a dominant issue.

## Letters

### Better Watch Out

That silly article on whether or not to tell children the truth about Santa Claus (DET. Dec. 5) may best be answered by the following quote from the autobiography of Norbert Wiener, child prodigy, who later became the "father of Cybernetics."

"Christmas of 1901 was hard for me. I was just seven. It was then that I first discovered that Santa Claus was a conventional invention of the grownups. At that time I was already reading scientific books of more than slight difficulty, and it seemed to my parents that a child who was doing this should have no difficulty in discarding what to them was obviously a sentimental fiction. . . . The breaking of the Santa Claus myth discloses to [the child] that this dependence on the good faith of his parents has its limitations. He may no longer accept what they have told him, but must measure it by his own imperfect criteria of judgment."

NINA NEUSCHOTZ,  
Sellaux, France.

### Old Dominion

In the review (DET. Dec. 9-10) of Christopher Sykes' "The Life of Lady Ascor" both the author and the reviewer failed to mention one important characteristic of her, namely her passionate attachment to her birthplace, Virginia.

In 1918 when American officers began to make their appearance in London in the vanguard of the A.E.F., a notice was posted in the American Officers' Club in London extending a cordial invitation from Lady Ascor to Virginia officers to spend a weekend at Cliveden. To one young Virginia officer who later wrote her for advice about finding a newspaper job in London, she responded with a long letter and an introduction to a London editor.

Harold Nicolson, in his Diary for May 26, 1938, was probably exaggerating her extreme partisanship when writing that "she

deplores the fact that any (American) but the best Virginia families should be received at Court." Nicolson's own notions about America were at times exceedingly quaint and he was not above distortion for dramatic effect.

Nice.  
J. RIVES CHILDS.

### Soviet Gas Deal

The Washington Post editorial "The Soviet Natural Gas Deal" (DET. Dec. 5) illustrates the growing problem between foreign policy objectives and the search for energy that will satisfy future domestic demand (at the lowest possible cost).

It is evident that if such an agreement is reached, the benefits will favor the political aspects rather than the economic ones; consider the mere logistics of such a venture. A quick glance at a map indicates problems of terrain, climate, distance and transportation, all of which are non-existent in such areas as the Persian Gulf, which is presently burning natural gas at a rate of ten billion cubic meters a day!

Thus, it seems that our planners of foreign policy are taking a calculated risk for a new political dynamic in exchange for higher energy costs.

MICHAEL HEADLEY,  
Cincinnati.

### Thurberized

With reference to Christopher Lehmann-Haupt's review of "The Clocks of Columbus" (DET. Dec. 2-3):

If Richard Armour is going to put "thurbur" into our language as a word in its own right, let's get the definition correct. I would agree that we are "in love with language, impatient with dogma, tending to daydream, easy, clear, and, I hope, 'always funny.' But 'fond of dogs and hostile toward women'—not this Thurber, who loves women and has a very low tolerance for any animal, dogs included.

JAMES THURBER JR.,  
Lagos, Nigeria.

President Nixon did well even in such areas of high unemployment as California and West Virginia. Mr. Trudeau made his best showing in the high unemployment area of Quebec. The achievement of full employment in Japan did not help Mr. Tanaka, nor does it seem of much avail for the Gaullists under President Georges Pompidou here in France.

Instead of unemployment, the big domestic issue is a social dislocation connected with rampant inflation. Throughout the advanced industrial world people equipped—by virtue of real estate or stock holdings—to take advantage of inflation have enjoyed a rapid rise in income and status.

Persons with fixed incomes or low status jobs have suffered a relative decline. Resentment of those who have done much better has become a dominant political passion at these left behind and the political leaders are to say that resentment have benefited accordingly.

That explains in part why President Nixon, an exploiter of resentment par excellence, did so well compared to the rest of the Republican party. It also explains the setback to Mr. Trudeau, a political arriviste himself, who generated resentment in Western Canada because he paid so much attention to Quebec. It also provides another reason for the relatively good showing of the left-wing parties in Japan and France, as they have concentrated on the issue of more equal shares in the general prosperity.

### Main Question

My guess is that the issue of equal shares has now become the main question in the politics of the industrialized nations. But I very much doubt, despite all the confident talk of tax reform and guaranteed annual incomes, that any political leader has a good recipe for achieving a better balance in the distribution of wealth.

Not surprisingly, accordingly, the advanced leaders prefer the juicy nation of foreign policy to the slim pickings of fair incomes. Thus President Nixon and Chancellors Brandt and Pompidou all continue to emphasize the foreign-policy issues, which brought them victory at the polls over the vague domestic questions. It is a sure sign of the times that President Pompidou, faced with falling Gaullist fortunes, has scheduled, just before the French elections, a visit to Mr. Brezhnev.

## War Plans Of Sadat Go Forward

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

CAIRO—Secret studies here indicate that a crossing of the Suez Canal or a landing on the north coast of Israeli-occupied Sinai could cost 10,000 milit and civilian Arab casualties its initial phase.

Nevertheless, despite the terms of an Israeli retaliation some Egyptian leaders regard the war as worth paying. It could damage Israel.

Thus, what is contemplated not a dash across the canal but a clear-cut within Egypt capability—a coordinated effort to seize a Sinai bridge and establish what would be a one-way suicidal attack on Israel proper.

### Awful Risk

All objective evidence now fully supports the conclusion that a military attack would be catastrophic for Egypt. The mass military machine would still be under construction. The Egyptian army would risk annihilation with no likelihood of Soviet intervention and little prospect of a diplomatic bailout by Americans. Arab leaders in Libya to Syria would shake their heads at the risk, but all are trapped in military impotence.

The result, then, could be a substantial military equipment accumulated from the Russians since the 1950s and a quantum jump in Egypt's hegemony in the Mideast.

Yet, the planning goes forward even though the Egyptian army appears to be engaging in army maneuvers more on the level of a game than a real war to provide even such a military equipment as spare parts.

The reason the planning is forward is President Anwar Sadat's undeniable political gamble, together with his inability to develop any coherent policy that might have been heeded by U.S. failure to follow up Sadat's concession to Israel.

### After Nasser

Egyptians now know a history repeated after President Nasser's death in 1970. Nasser's leadership of the nationalist Arab world and his rhetorical brilliance as an exponent of Khomeini's Islam which evoked the seven Islamic wars replaced by a petri dish and unimaginable success or impossible of playing the fastest game in the world as a position of proven weakness.

As one leading Egyptian writer said: "Sadat is standing under the tree with his hat open for the fruit to drop in. He is not understanding that the fruit has not even ripened."

Unmistakable signs are multiplying that not only is Sadat losing the confidence of his people but also that some other states are becoming hostile to him. Sadat's staying power is in his belief in the inviolability of his position. He is not playing that not only is Sadat losing the confidence of his people but also that some other states are becoming hostile to him. Sadat's staying power is in his belief in the inviolability of his position. He is not playing that not only is Sadat losing the confidence of his people but also that some other states are becoming hostile to him.

But that has not stopped support for Sadat through Egypt. Student discontent is, although still undirected, government has raised star college graduate salaries in bureaucracy by 35 percent, that does not touch the deplorable of a loss of national spirit. Public security has increased, always a sign of uneasiness and the government has been dealing publicly with an outburst of religious violence by Moslems against Christian Copts (6 to 20 percent of the population).

### Israeli Riddle

To prevent political strangulation under the weight of disabilities, Sadat will either a settlement of the Sinai Peninsula—highly unlikely—or a desperate attempt to secure under popular ridicule from Israel. Under Golda Meir, he can go on spending nearly one-fifth of his budget preparing for while his population sears the economy barely maintains forward motion without anything for it.

The Arab "front" against Israel is quieter today than at any time since 1967, but unless United States persuades Israel to give Sadat a face-saving settlement, the Egyptian front could be ripe for exploding. Sadat's cost to U.S. is more than the Arab world for years would be incalculable.











## K. Payments Deficit by Hit £300 Million

LONDON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The Institute of International Payments today forecast that Britain's existing policies could lead to a £300 million deficit on the international payments account next year, and a further £300 million deficit in 1973.

### ade Deficit lens in U.K. November

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## rd Fine Said Readied EEC on 16 Sugar Firms

L.S., Dec. 13 (AP).—The European Commission today said it was ready to fine 16 sugar firms for breaching the rules of the common market. The firms had been accused of manipulating the market by hoarding sugar.

### al Electric Soars 38%

L.S., Dec. 13 (AP).—The price of electricity in the United Kingdom today rose 38 percent, the highest increase in the history of the index.

were lower than expected, following the downward revision of the pound, and that imports were likely to rise appreciably.

The institute predicted that the economy would expand by only 4 percent up to mid-1973, compared with the official target of 5 percent.

The institute considered the government, in its anti-inflation battle, should follow the U.S. example with some equivalent to the Price Commission and Pay Board after the present temporary freeze on wages and prices.

The institute said imports are again forecast to increase significantly faster than final demand—by 9.25 percent this year and 7.5 percent in 1973—and will continue to exercise a considerable drag on the growth of total output.

Below Target  
It said that between the second halves of this year and last the gross domestic product may rise by nearly 4 percent and a further 3 percent by the second half of 1973—significantly below the official target of 5 percent.

The institute said the forecast probably implies some further fall in unemployment through the winter, although this may slow down and cease altogether by the end of next year.

repegged, there is support in influential circles here, too, for considerable delay.

A key EEC goal is to weld member nations closer together by minimizing fluctuations between their currencies. So if the pound were set at a fixed but shaky rate, aiding it could prove disastrously costly to the European monetary fund, and set back the whole process of economic "integration" the EEC is organizing.

No EEC member "will press the British to go back to a fixed parity before there is some assurance that they can hold that parity," one monetary expert declares.

Prolonging the rather orderly float of the pound that started last June 23 would be far preferable, other authorities also explain, to Britain's setting a rate that must be changed six months or so later in a disruptive wave of speculation.

Major Uncertainty  
So, in planning for the start-up about next April of the EEC's own reserve fund for supporting currency rates, the authorities are not counting on immediate British participation. A key uncertainty is the shape of the "phase 2" wage-price controls that presumably will follow the current freeze here.

The freeze, which began Nov. 8, is to run for as long as three to five months, and there is considerable uneasiness about the extent to which often rebellious British labor unions will cooperate in it and especially in subsequent anti-inflation efforts.

The pound has drifted down to about \$2.34 lately from the rate around \$2.60 prior to the float, and some analysts have been predicting a marked further slide in light of higher wage costs here that threaten to make British goods less competitive.

While British authorities are understandably unhappy as to when the pound is likely to be

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Japan to Curb Camera Exports

The Japan Camera Industry Association plans to form a cartel to curb exports. Member firms and other companies are working out each maker's export quota, based on exports in the 12 months ended July 1971. Local trade journals say export ceilings under the cartel would be \$200 million a year for still cameras, \$98 million for cine cameras and \$90 million for lenses.

### U.K. Firms Buy Dutch Interest

Hambros Bank and Argyle Securities, both of Britain, have acquired a 40 percent interest in Beleggingsmaatschappij in Oversees Goed de Wereldhaven, a Dutch property investment company. Burnham & Co., of the United States, acquired a 10 percent interest in Wereldhaven in October. Hambros and Argyle have purchased 360,000 shares at 300 guilders a share from directors of Wereldhaven. It is understood that the British firms do not intend to bid for the other 50 percent of the capital.

### Japanese Machine Tool Orders

Orders received by 68 leading Japanese machine tool manufacturers in October totaled 15.9 billion yen, down 14 percent from September but up 88 percent from a year earlier. The year-to-year gain was due to increased orders from the auto

and general machinery manufacturing industries. Of the total, export orders accounted for 1.39 billion yen, up 4 percent from September and up 231 percent from a year earlier, when machine tool makers were badly hit by the U.S. August 1971 economic policies.

### Daimler-Benz Sees Unchanged Net

Daimler-Benz expects earnings this year to be about unchanged from 1971, although worldwide sales will climb 8 percent to 13.5 billion deutsche marks on 12.7 billion marks. The company did not make a precise profit forecast. For 1971, after-tax profit was 204 million marks.

### Can Venture Set Up in Japan

Nippon Light Metal's previously announced joint venture with National Can Co. of the United States, and four other Japanese concerns has been established. The new concern, called Nippon National Seikan Co., is capitalized at 300 million yen and is owned 30 percent each by Nippon Metal and National Can Overseas Corp., a subsidiary of National Can, and 10 percent each by Kawasaki Steel Corp., Nichimen Co., Sanwa Bank and Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank. Plans call for the construction of a 3-billion-yen plant capable of turning out 150 million aluminum beverage cans a year by the end of 1973. Capacity is expected to rise to 300 million cans a year by 1975.

## Pound Float Should Continue Into 1973, EEC Bankers Say

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).—The pound's float should continue well after Britain's entry into the Common Market, on Jan. 1, European bankers have quietly agreed.

Contrary to the once-prevalent assumption that the pound would be returned to a fixed official rate by the time Britain joins the EEC, the current thinking among central bankers is that they would rather wait as long as it takes to set what a durable parity would be.

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Prolonging the rather orderly float of the pound that started last June 23 would be far preferable, other authorities also explain, to Britain's setting a rate that must be changed six months or so later in a disruptive wave of speculation.

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While British authorities are understandably unhappy as to when the pound is likely to be

repegged, there is support in influential circles here, too, for considerable delay.

A key EEC goal is to weld member nations closer together by minimizing fluctuations between their currencies. So if the pound were set at a fixed but shaky rate, aiding it could prove disastrously costly to the European monetary fund, and set back the whole process of economic "integration" the EEC is organizing.

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### One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of exchange for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Dec. 13, 1972	Dec. 12, 1972	Dec. 11, 1972
London (per \$)	2.3400	2.3300	2.3200
Paris (per \$)	41.25-25	41.20-20	41.15-15
Belgium (per \$)	44.07-07	44.02-02	43.97-97
Germany (per \$)	3.1875-75	3.1825-25	3.1775-75
France (per \$)	6.55-55	6.54-54	6.53-53
Italy (per \$)	20.36-36	20.35-35	20.34-34
Spain (per \$)	166.64-64	166.63-63	166.62-62
Portugal (per \$)	200.48-48	200.47-47	200.46-46
Switzerland (per \$)	2.05-05	2.04-04	2.03-03
Sweden (per \$)	4.66-66	4.65-65	4.64-64
Norway (per \$)	4.76-76	4.75-75	4.74-74
Denmark (per \$)	13.66-66	13.65-65	13.64-64
Finland (per \$)	5.94-94	5.93-93	5.92-92
Australia (per \$)	0.71-11	0.70-10	0.69-09
New Zealand (per \$)	0.47-07	0.46-06	0.45-05
South Africa (per \$)	1.47-07	1.46-06	1.45-05
Japan (per \$)	163.60-60	163.50-50	163.40-40
South Korea (per \$)	177.00-00	176.90-90	176.80-80
Taiwan (per \$)	36.36-36	36.35-35	36.34-34
Hong Kong (per \$)	7.80-80	7.79-79	7.78-78
Singapore (per \$)	7.00-00	6.99-99	6.98-98
Malaysia (per \$)	7.00-00	6.99-99	6.98-98
Philippines (per \$)	54.80-80	54.79-79	54.78-78
Indonesia (per \$)	1,575.00-00	1,574.00-00	1,573.00-00
Thailand (per \$)	20.36-36	20.35-35	20.34-34
Sri Lanka (per \$)	150.00-00	149.90-90	149.80-80
Ceylon (per \$)	150.00-00	149.90-90	149.80-80
India (per \$)	47.50-50	47.40-40	47.30-30
Pakistan (per \$)	10.00-00	9.99-99	9.98-98
Bangladesh (per \$)	10.00-00	9.99-99	9.98-98
Myanmar (per \$)	10.00-00	9.99-99	9.98-98
Laos (per \$)	10.00-00	9.99-99	9.98-98
Cambodia (per \$)	10.00-00	9.99-99	9.98-98
Vietnam (per \$)	10.00-00	9.99-99	9.98-98
North Vietnam (per \$)	10.00-00	9.99-99	9.98-98
South Vietnam (per \$)	10.00-00	9.99-99	9.98-98
Brunei (per \$)	10.00-00	9.99-99	9.98-98
Sarawak (per \$)	10.00-00	9.99-99	9.98-98
Singapore (per \$)	10.00-00	9.99-99	9.98-98
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## American Stock Exchange Trading



—1971— Stocks and Bonds										—1972— Stocks and Bonds										—1973— Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	Div.	In \$	%	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chgs	High	Low	Div.	In \$	%	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chgs	High	Low	Div.	In \$	%	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chgs
100.00	95.00	4.00	100.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	+3.00	100.00	95.00	4.00	100.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	+3.00	100.00	95.00	4.00	100.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	+3.00

## Toronto Stocks

## Mutual Funds

## Montreal Stock

[illegible]

  
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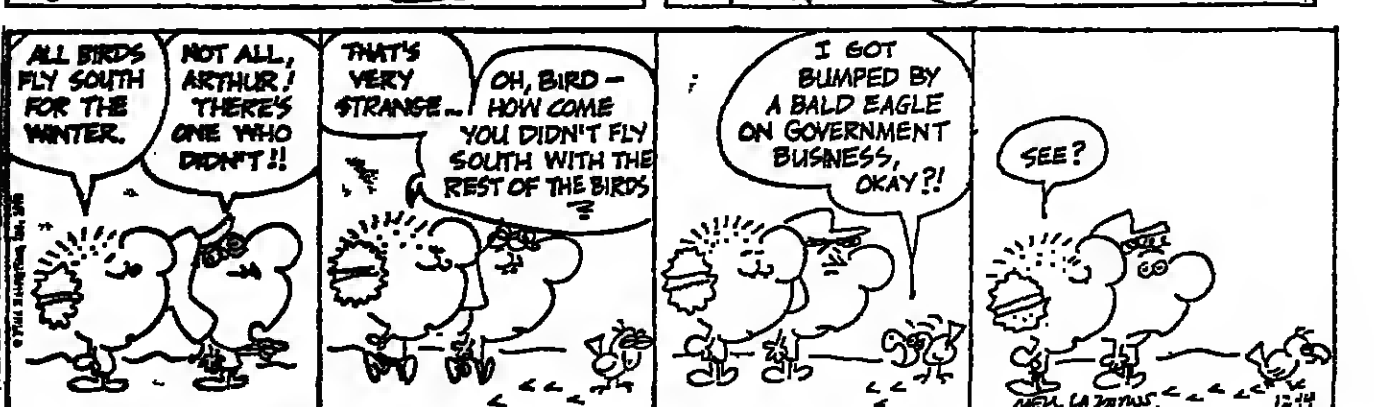
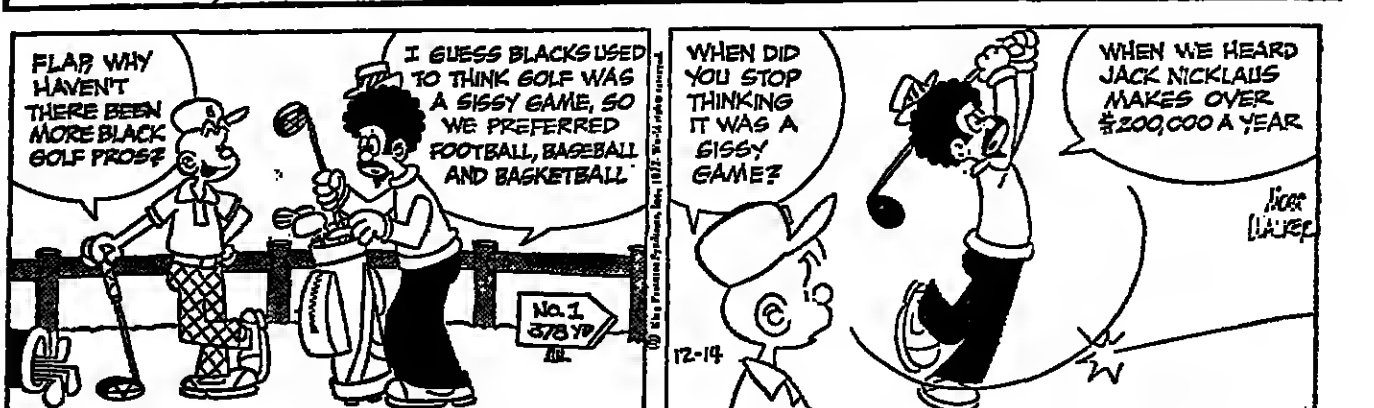
هكذا عني السلام



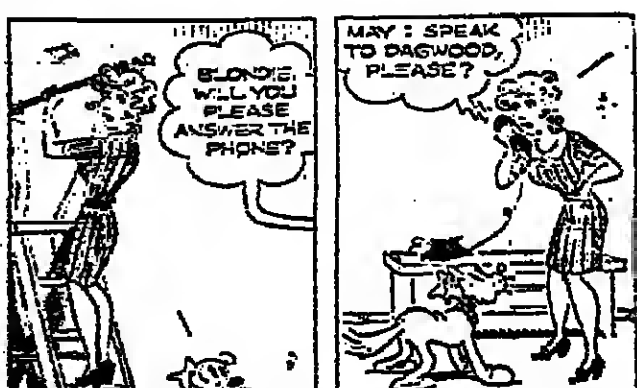




PEANUTS  
B.C.  
L.I.L. ABNER  
BEETLE BAILEY  
MISS PEACH  
BUZZ SAWYER  
WIZARD OF ID  
BRIK MORGAN  
POGO  
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Whether a slam contract of any kind is desirable with the North-South cards is a close question. A slam will prove useless if the defenders have a sure trump trick, so six no-trump appears to give the maximum.

The overall picture in six no-trump is that South has 10 sure tricks: three spade, three hearts, two diamonds and two clubs. He can try for even breaks in both major suits, keeping the diamonds in reserve. And if one major suit proves favorable, a squeeze may operate. As the cards lie, one would expect six no-trump to succeed.

The contract was reached as shown in the diagram. North's raise of three no-trump to four no-trump was intended to be natural. South decided to re-

spond conventionally, and showed two aces en route to the slam just in case his partner had been seeking this information.

West had a lead problem against six no-trump. From his angle any lead might prove helpful to the declarer. He made an imaginative choice by leading the spade jack. This set a trap for South into which he proceeded to fall.

The first trick was won with the spade queen in dummy, and the club queen was led. West ducked, and the closest hand was entered by leading the heart nine to the queen. The club king was played, and now West won with the ace and shifted to a diamond.

South won with the king in the dummy, led to the spade ace, cashed the club jack and played his last spade. When West followed, he assumed that the opening lead was from J-10-x-x and finessed. When this lost to East's ten the declarer was down one, and while still in shock he lost another trick unnecessarily for down two.

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠ KQ98		♠ 1074	
♥ K93		♥ 10742	
♦ AKJ54		♦ 962	
♣ Q		♣ 552	

SOUTH		WEST	
♠ A53		♠ 1074	
♥ AQ85		♥ 10742	
♦ 107		♦ 962	
♣ KJ94		♣ 552	

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass  
4 NT Pass 5 ♠ Pass  
6 NT Pass Pass Pass  
West led the spade jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

STATE	ATMO	SPOK
ARMOR	CHON	DIAGO
LAURENCE	COINFLIER	
MIST	LIRO	GOVES
ITE	BRAD	HEIRA
ERA	ONIES	TON
BIDGE	THRES	SEGO
EDGAR	LEINIS	TERS
LIRO	ALIO	PORES
LORENZO	CLAP	NOV
EST	CHALL	LA
LONG	DAY	SIL
ORCE	AREA	PENSE
PREL	LARS	STEER

DENNIS THE MENACE



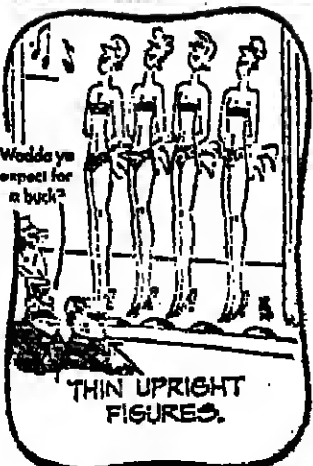
"HOW DO YA LIKE LHM AT THE NORTH POLE?"

"HE'S THINKIN' OF MOVING TO CALIFORNIA!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FLEAB	WYLO	SCOMAT	GIDINO



"THIN UPRIGHT FIGURES."

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: RODEO ZOMBI PERSON THWART

Answer: A traveler has absolutely no chance of getting on this line!—THE HORIZON

BOOKS

**THE CASE FOR AMERICAN MEDICINE**  
A Realistic Look at Our Health Care System  
By Harry Schwartz, David McKay Co. 240 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Louis Lasagna

THE debate in America about its health-care system suffers from the low quality of discussion about the key issues. Plagued by both political expediency and semantic traps (such as "health care is a right"), our national leaders often fail to address the problems with either logic or candor.

Harry Schwartz, a New York Times editorial writer, has raised the level of the debate with this new book. Not calculated to pander to critics of our medical system who prefer utopian schemes, it deserves the widest possible reading by all serious students of the problem. Schwartz's thesis is simple: United States medicine is not so grievously ill as it is made out to be, and the radical social surgery proposed as corrective measures constitutes a cure that may be worse than the disease.

It is not just our leaders who are schizophrenic about medical care: the average citizen also manages to be remarkably ambivalent. Often critical of "greedy" or "unfeeling" doctors, he usually tells pollsters that his treatment is good to excellent and his doctors considerate and empathic. "Doctor in the House," "The Hospital" and "Temperatures Rising" satirize the profession on television while "Marcus Welby, M.D." pays impressive homage.

Is there a health crisis? Schwartz says no. Critics may accuse him of a mean-spirited denial of the existence of a crisis, but he is arguing the hypothesis of the "worried well," but his statistics on health-care delivery (that pervasive and horrid bit of jargon) demand attention. Life expectancy in the United States, while not rising at the rate of the 1940s and 1950s, nevertheless is still going up. Infant mortality continues to drop and shows no correlation with the number of physicians in a state. The U.S. infant mortality rate is not the lowest, but is comparable to that of Canada and the United Kingdom, and lower than that of Belgium, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Israel and the U.S.S.R.

Is there a doctor shortage? Again, Schwartz says no. Difficulties in finding the right doctor quickly are mainly, he argues, due to maldistribution and maldistribution of doctors, not a numerical shortage. We have too many surgeons and not enough primary care physicians. Doctors and their families eschew the backwoods and prefer the cultural and scientific blandishments of larger towns and cities. There are over 100 countries in the United States without a single doctor, but every country that allows the physician freedom of choice finds its rural areas underserved. Schwartz predicts that we will be faced with a doctor surplus by 1980 (al-

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CROSSWORD

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